

CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT

[No. 3 of 1880.

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 17th January 1880.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	BENGALI.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
1	" Bhárat Shramajíví "	Calcutta	2,100	
2	" Grámvrátá Prakáshiká "	Comercolly	175	
3	" Sansodhini "	Chittagong	600	Pous 1286 B.S.
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
4	" Purva Pratidhwani "	Ditto	
5	" Rajshahye Samvád "	Rajshahye	31	
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
6	" Ananda Bazar Patríká "	Calcutta	700	6th January 1880.
7	" Bhárat Mihir "	Mymensingh	671	6th ditto.
8	" Bengal Advertiser "	Calcutta	2,000	
9	" Bardwán Sanjívaní "	Bardwán	296	6th ditto.
10	" Dacca Prakásh "	Dacca	350	4th and 11th ditto.
11	" Education Gazette "	Hooghly	745	9th ditto.
12	" Hindu Hitaishiní "	Dacca	300	3rd ditto.
13	" Hindu Ranjiká "	Beauleah, Rájsháhye	200	7th ditto.
14	" Howrah Hitakarí "	Bethar, Howrah	400	
15	" Mediní "	Midnapore	250	5th ditto.
16	" Murshidábád Pratinidhi "	Berhampore	
17	" Navavibhákar "	Calcutta	850	26th Dec. 1879 and 9th January 1880.
18	" Pratikár "	Berhampore	275	9th January 1880.
19	" Rangpore Dik Prakásh "	Kákiniá, Rangpore	250	8th ditto.
20	" Sádháraní "	Chinsurah	500	11th ditto.
21	" Sahachar "	Calcutta	500	5th ditto.
22	" Samálochak "	Ditto	1,000	9th ditto.
23	" Samáchár Sár "	Allahabad	350	
24	" Sanjívaní "	Mymensingh	260	5th ditto.
25	" Sulabha Samáchár "	Calcutta	4,000	10th ditto.
26	" Shárad Kaumudí "	Bhowanipore	300	
27	" Srihatta Prakásh "	Sylhet	440	5th ditto.
	<i>Tri-weekly.</i>			
28	" Samáchár Sudhávarshan "	Calcutta	
	<i>Daily.</i>			
29	" Samvád Prabhákar "	Ditto	700	9th to 15th January 1880.
30	" Samvád Púrnachandrodaya "	Ditto	300	12th to 16th ditto.
31	" Samáchár Chandriká "	Ditto	625	7th, and 9th to 14th January 1880.
32	" Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká "	Ditto	500	13th to 16th ditto.
33	" Prabhátí "	Ditto	6th to 9th and 13th to 15th ditto.
	ENGLISH AND BENGALI.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
34	" Murshidábád Patriká "	Berhampore	487	9th January 1880.
	ENGLISH AND URDU.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
35	" Urdu Guide "	Calcutta	365	10th ditto.
	ENGLISH, BENGALI, AND HINDI.			
	<i>Daily.</i>			
36	" Byápári ; " or, The Trader	Ditto	
	<i>HINDI.</i>			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
37	" Behár Bandhu "	Bankipore, Patna	500	7th ditto.
38	" Bhárat Mitra "	Calcutta	500	8th ditto.
39	" Jagat Mitra "	Ditto	157	
40	" Sár Sudhánidhi "	Ditto	200	
	PERSIAN.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
41	" Jám-Jahán-numá "	Ditto	250	9th ditto.

POLITICAL.

SAHACHAR,
January 5th, 1880.

THE following observations are extracted from the opening editorial of Lord Lytton's New Year's speech of the *Sahachar*, of the 5th January :—Lord Lytton's New Year's speech was in reality a justification of his own policy, and it is in this light that we propose to deal with it. His Excellency, at the outset, referred to the New Year's Day as being one on which Her Majesty assumed the title of "Empress of India." Now, what we would most earnestly ask is that Her Majesty's name should not be mixed up with political matters. Unfortunately this is precisely what Lord Beaconsfield and his followers have done. The loyalty of the people of this country towards the Royal family is almost boundless. In the character of the Queen, the virtues of the Indian female manifest themselves predominantly. This is one of the reasons why she has become so endeared to them. Their love and respect for her do not proceed from any consideration of her being the mistress of India, but are called forth by her character and the love she cherishes for them. When therefore they condemn the administration, their remarks are directed solely against her ministers and officers. We ask that in seeking to ascertain native public opinion, the rulers should always be careful to make this distinction.

"The 1st of January is of course a memorable day; but the 18th of November 1858 is of more importance, the day which witnessed the end of the East India Company's rule. Whenever the people of India make a comparison between that rule and the one which has succeeded it, they recognize the former as the better of the two. The great measures which were accomplished by the Company's officers with but simple means are now being found impracticable by the servants of the Crown with resources three times larger. Lord Lytton will, on reflection, find that the schools, the universities, the principal railways, canals, and roads were all the work of the Company. Have we seen even a fourth part of this under the direct administration of the Queen? Beyond a few military barracks, a few narrow gauge State Railways, and a few unremunerative canals, what have really been done during the last twenty-one years? Do we not, on the other hand, notice increased taxation, higher prices, unsound financial and commercial policy, famines, wars, wasteful expenditure, the sojournings in Simla, efforts to abolish high education, and the narrowing of the doors of the Civil Service? Lord Lytton speaks of a community of interests as having grown up between England and India. It is of course perfectly true that the people of this country regard English and Indian interests as identical; but we do not admit that these have received a "solemn guarantee" during the last three years. Does Lord Lytton think that the people entertained different views on this subject under Lord Northbrook's administration? The blame, therefore, which Lord Lytton has cast upon his predecessors is undeserved so far as they are concerned. That British rule must be maintained in this country is a matter on which there is but one opinion, an opinion which has grown into a conviction. Lord Lytton has addressed the public, so it is but proper that he should be informed as to their real feelings. The Empire was proclaimed in India during the continuance of a dire famine which was succeeded by another. A war followed, attended by the loss of some valuable lives of officers and soldiers. Next came high prices and the surrender of necessary taxes, to be followed by unnecessary and oppressive imposts. The people have witnessed and undergone all these troubles during the last three years. The period of Lord Lytton's administration has been one of hardship to them. Of course we do not wish to throw all the responsibility upon him; some at least of the calamities, such as the drought, were not preventible. What we

wish to observe is that Lord Lytton cannot speak of the last three years as a period of prosperity. His Excellency, however, can claim one credit. His actions have gradually convinced both natives and Europeans of the necessity of curtailing the almost despotic powers possessed by the rulers. The time has now come when a council should be established in India, on the model of the representative institutions in England and the colonies, for the discussion of the financial and the general policy of the administration. Even the pettiest shop-keepers in the bazar have now learnt to ask "when will there be a change of the Ministry?" The people of this country never, as now, showed so great an interest in ascertaining the state of public opinion in England. And for this Lord Lytton may claim credit." The Editor agrees with Lord Lytton in mourning over the untimely death of Major Cavagnari, although he is not prepared to accord such a high position to the deceased as has been done by the Viceroy. Lastly, in spite of the opinion of the Duke of Wellington, referred to by Lord Lytton, it is clear that Government had committed a great plunder in placing General Roberts in Cabul with no more than 6,000 troops under his command.

2. The following is the concluding paragraph of an article in which
The Cabul war. the same paper notices the recent victory of
General Roberts at Sherpore:—For the present,

SAHACHAR,
January 5th, 1880.

order has again been established. But we would warn Government not to place any faith in the Afghan sardars and maliks. The war has not yet ended. Mahomed Jan and Mollah Muski Alum are not insignificant foes. The Afghans have retired only for the purpose of raising levies. It is of course desirable that the war should be brought to an end, but we do not believe this will be possible until Government returns to its old policy.

3. The *Bardwan Sanjivani*, of the 6th January, cordially approves
The system of representative Govern- of the noble resolve of the Indian Association
ment in India. to agitate for the purpose of obtaining a

BARDWAN SANJIVANI,
January 6th, 1880.

system of representative Government for India. It is exceedingly desirable that the despotic powers of the Government of India, which are being at present used in extinguishing the rights and liberty of the people, should be curtailed; and that the latter should have some voice in the administration of their own affairs. The time has now come when the right of representation should be conferred upon them. If it is withheld any longer, it is a matter of doubt whether Government will be entitled to their unflinching loyalty, a feeling which does not spring from fear but from gratitude. The reasonable aspirations of the people should be gratified, and the invidious distinction now made between the conquerors and the conquered removed.

4. The same paper remarks that the sudden dispersion of the large
The Cabul war. army which the enemy raised in Cabul looks indeed ominous. That they will reappear on

BARDWAN SANJIVANI.

the first opportunity to harass the invaders is almost certain. It is therefore wise, now that Cabul has been recaptured, and the prestige of the British Government re-asserted, to retire from Afghanistan. Lord Lytton should be careful not to fall into the mistake which was committed by Lord Auckland and retrieved by his successor. Let him order the return of the British Army to India, release the Afghan prisoners, and permit Yakub Khan to re-visit his country.

5. The *Navavibhákar*, of the 12th January, has read with uneasiness
The Afghan war. a statement in Lord Lytton's New Year's speech, conveying the impression that the war will not end in Afghanistan until the object of Government has been fully attained. The savage and fanatical character of the Afghans is such that it is not

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
January 12th, 1880.

at all likely that they will readily yield to the British power, so that this Afghan business threatens to be a protracted one. Of course, whether the war be prolonged or not, neither Lord Lytton nor his advisers will in the least be sufferers. It is the people of India who will have to suffer. But why is Government so anxious to destroy the independence of Afghanistan? Suppose this were done, would it strengthen the north-western frontier of India? Would not an alliance with the Afghans secure this object better? The Editor, in conclusion, advocates retirement from that country.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

HINDU HITAISHINI,
January 3rd, 1880.

6. The *Hindu Hitaishini*, of the 3rd January, notices with disappointment the unsatisfactory manner in which village punchayets are doing their work.

At the time of their introduction much was expected from them. It was believed that they would materially help the police in maintaining the peace, in checking false litigation, and protecting the village population from the effects of dishonesty on the part of the chowkidars. Owing, however, to a number of circumstances, and chiefly to a faulty selection of members to serve on the punchayet, the institution has failed to attain its object. The members now are charged with receiving bribes and making the innocent suffer for the guilty. The complaint is frequently made that they attend more to self-interest than to the interests of the public; Government, however, has not yet used any means for remedying this state of matters. The institution of village punchayets might be made considerably useful if a selection of members were made every year; and in doing this, more attention were paid to the moral worth of the nominees, as ascertained by means of private enquiry, than to their social position.

HINDU HITAISHINI.

7. Referring to Dr. Hunter's recent lecture in Edinburgh on Indian Affairs, the same paper remarks that it contains many mis-statements. His lecture is

one continuous strain of eulogium on the British Government, and of condemnation of native rule. Coming after the Mahomedans, whose administration was characterized by many defects, the advent of British rule was indeed welcomed by the people of India with gratitude, but it is open to question whether it would have been so enthusiastically received by them had it succeeded the reign of Hindu kings. Regarding the lecturer himself, it is remarked that he had not the courage to deliver his lecture when Babu Lalmohan Ghosh was in England. Now that that gentleman has come away, Dr. Hunter is making a parade of his knowledge. The Editor concludes with the following observations:—On the occasion of a famine, plague, or any other visitation of Providence, the Hindu kings would always see things for themselves, and by granting relief would save their subjects alive. The occurrence of any natural calamity they would attribute to their own sins. Dr. Hunter has apparently forgotten to refer to the deaths from starvation of millions which took place during the Orissa, Madras, and Bombay famines, or to the policy which the Government of India has followed at this time of India's financial difficulty. The prosperity of the country would have indeed known no bounds if men possessed of as much experience as Dr. Hunter had been at the head of the administration! We admit with gratitude that in certain matters British rule, coming after the rule of the Mahomedans, has greatly benefited India. But even under the Mahomedans no invidious distinction of race was made, and all were equally entitled to receive high appointments in the public service; two points wherein British rule suffers by comparison.

8. We make the following extracts from another article in the same paper:—The Native Civil Service
The Native Civil Service.

HINDU HITAJSHINI,
January 3rd, 1880.

question, which during its earlier stages was attended with great pomp, has in the end been productive of but little action. After long deliberation, and for the purpose of removing the cause of the complaints which are frequently made against Government regarding appointments to the public service on equal terms with Europeans, the administration of Lord Lytton has at length arrived at a solution of the question. Many believe that the long delay which has taken place in adopting any practical measures in connection with this question of a native civil service has been caused by the fact that the former Governors-General were unwilling to deceive the natives by resorting to any evasive measures. Lord Lytton, however, who is a man after Lord Salisbury's liking, does not think that it is improper to have recourse to such devices; and hence it is that under his *régime* this long-considered scheme has been carried out into effect. Agitations extending over a period of more than a twelve-month had raised large expectations in the public mind, but like the mountain bringing forth a mouse, they have at length produced results which have dissipated the illusions of the people of this country.

The new civil service rules are but another edition of the rules which regulate the appointment and examinations of the Sub-Deputies and Deputy Magistrates. The scale of pay also which will be allowed to the members not being high, it is probable that in future the existing Subordinate Executive Service will be superseded by and styled the Native Civil Service. As it is, the more obsequious among the wealthy will have a preferential claim to enter this service, while there is very little hope of educated and respectable natives meeting with success in this direction. A system of open competitive examination being not likely to furnish eligible candidates from all the provinces, it has been abandoned in favour of nomination. The present Civil Service will prove to the people of India as disappointing as the famous sweetmeat of Delhi, and has been devised merely to enable Government to fulfil its promises.

9. On this subject the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 4th January, makes similar observations. It is exceedingly to be regretted, remarks the Editor, that in the

The Native Civil Service.

DACCA PRAKASH,
January 4th, 1880.

matter of the admission of natives into the Civil Service, the whole course of the policy of Government has been marked by injustice. Perhaps no other Government ever deprived them so completely of high appointments in the public service of their own country. For the purpose of showing an enlightened liberality, the right of competing for admission into the Covenanted Civil Service was indeed conferred upon them; but the fact that the examinations are held in England, and the lowering of the limit of age, have acted as obstacles in their way. Even the few that have succeeded in surmounting them have not met with a favourable treatment at the hands of the rulers in this country. So that, practically, the door of the Covenanted Civil Service remains closed to the natives. To remedy this state of things, and in spite of the expressed desire of the people that the system of competitive examination might continue to be in force, Government promised to appoint by nomination natives of proved merit to the Civil Service. Now, however, when the time for action has arrived in almost every respect an invidious distinction is made between the native and European members; and in making a selection of the former, more attention seems to be paid to the parentage than to the merit of the candidates. It would not be difficult for Government after sometime, if it were so minded, to declare that natives were not really fit for the Civil Service appointments.

DACCA PRAKASH,
January 4th, 1880.

10. The same paper remarks that, by placing Dessa upon his trial, a common Eurasian, who had attempted to shoot the Viceroy, Government has shown

The trial of Dessa.
an uncommon liberality and respect for the provisions of the law. When, moreover, it is considered that the case was allowed to be tried by a Bengali Magistrate, it becomes clear that the whole incident is one which will remain recorded in the pages of history, and reflect credit on the law-respecting and liberal disposition of the British Government, even if it should ever become unpopular with the people of this country for a hundred different reasons. From the circumstance that a Bengali Magistrate was entrusted with this important case, we can easily infer that Government has really confidence in the judicial ability of natives, although it is not clear why they are not yet elevated to the highest judicial offices.

MEDINI,
January 5th, 1880.

11. We give below the substance of an article in the *Mediní*, of the 5th January, commenting on Dr. Hunter's

Dr. Hunter's lecture in Edinburgh. lecture in Edinburgh on Indian Affairs:—

Having received many benefits from India, it is but natural that Dr. Hunter should cherish an affection for her. Everything in this country might also present itself in an attractive form to his sight. But unfortunately the natives of the country do not find in its present condition much evidence of advancement. It would, therefore, appear that between those who talk of India's advancement, and those who deny this fact, there must be a difference of opinion regarding the meaning of the word "advancement." Now, advancement or progress to be beneficial must be many-sided and not confined to one or a few matters. There can be no question as to the security of life and property enjoyed at the present time. There is now no fear of foreign invasions. Even on the occasion of famines, plagues, and other natural calamities, Government does not fail to grant relief to the afflicted. Courts of justice have been established. All this is very true; but in all this, Government has not acted without an eye to self-interest. It could not help doing all this if it meant to hold India. Be that as it may, the people of India are grateful to the British Government for the peace which it has brought them. Regarding the advancement of native society, very little has been done under British rule that is worthy of mention. As for education, on which Dr. Hunter so eloquently expatiated, it may be briefly remarked that, prior to the introduction of British rule, education was not confined exclusively to the Brahmans, and that the throwing open of schools and colleges to native pupils without respect of caste has done but little in the way of improvement beyond increasing the number of learners in native society. Both the old and the new systems of education have their disadvantages. In conclusion, it is not intended by these remarks to cause the impression that British rule has not done the least good to this country. The fact is it has done much; but compared with the evil which has come in its train, the amount of good which has accrued appears really insignificant.

MEDINI.

12. The same paper refers to the feeling of disappointment which has been occasioned by the publication of the

The Native Civil Service. names of the candidates who have been selected probationers under the Native Civil Service rules, and of the resolution of the Government of India commenting on the nominations. The observations made by the Editor are almost similar to those noticed in preceding paragraphs on this subject.

SRIHATTA PRAKASH,
January 5th, 1880.

13. Referring to the transfer of all business in connection with money orders to the Postal Department, the *Srihatta Prakash*, of the 5th January, observes that, New Money Order Rules. owing to greater facilities for learning the particulars of a money-order

which will now be available than formerly, when this business used to be done in the treasuries, there is room for apprehension that the peons and other persons employed in the post offices may tamper with the letters containing these money orders. The public are anxious to learn what means Government has adopted for preventing any such contingencies.

14. The Editor of the *Sahachar* having been asked the question who really governs India, made the following reply:—In judicial and other matters, Sir John

Lord Lytton's administration. Strachey; in military matters, the Viceroy's Private Secretary, Colonel Colley. In fact, these two persons constitute the earthly providence of India, while Lord Lytton is simply a nonentity, who spends his whole time in pleasures. Such an incompetent ruler has not been seen for a long time past. That such men enjoy a reputation in England, which is so famous in the world, is a proof that her decline has set in.

15. The same paper remarks, in reference to the rules for the Civil Service Examinations of 1880, that the limit of age prescribed is one which is too low to enable any native of India to present himself at any examination in England. Lord Lytton's scheme of a native civil service, however free from objection it may be as far as the question of salary is concerned, has not still given satisfaction in all quarters. It has been particularly disappointing to educated young men belonging to the middle classes of native society, who are therefore obliged to look upon the competitive examination in England as the only means of obtaining admission into the Covenanted Civil Service. The people of this country find it necessary to agitate for having the door of competition still kept open; that the examinations might be held both in England and India; and that the limit of age be raised.

This lowering of the limit of age to 19 years has also affected injuriously the interests of the English candidates for the Indian Civil Service. It is exceedingly desirable that youths of respectable families who have had the advantage of a University examination should compete for appointments in this service. This is, however, not practicable, for no Englishman possessed of sufficient means would desire to see his son leave College and study for the Civil Service at this comparatively early age. The question therefore arises, is it politic to thus lower the quality of English civilians in order that Indian candidates may be excluded from the service? Would a half-educated English Assistant Magistrate be really able to command the respect of natives; would not this injure that prestige for which our rulers are so anxious? Regarding the examinations, the old irregularity still continues. The marks for the languages do not seem to have been allotted on any intelligible principle.

16. A correspondent of the same paper dwells on the intense cold of Simla during these months, and the sufferings of the native employés in the public offices who are obliged to remain there when Govern-

Simla as permanent head-quarters of Government. ment itself leaves for the warmth of the plains. The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and the other high officers all thus leave Simla at this time of the year, while a few native subordinates are left behind to shiver through cold, and there is no one to look to their condition.

The same correspondent refers to the buildings which are fast approaching completion for the accommodation of these native clerks. These buildings are deficient in one important matter, they do not contain any water-closets, which will be built on a separate plot of ground for the common use of the clerks—an arrangement which cannot but be extremely inconvenient to them.

SAHACHAR,
January 5th, 1880.

SAHACHAR.

SAHACHAR.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
January 6th, 1880.

17. The *Bardwan Sanjivani*, of the 6th January, refers to the disappointment which has been occasioned by the recent nominations to the Native Civil Service.

The Native Civil Service.
Government, however, is in error if it supposes that by thus selecting members of high families for the newly created appointments, it will be able effectually to satisfy the demands of the people for a share in the administration of the country. These scions of noble houses notice with humiliation that even a *Rajkumár* has not been considered equal in dignity to a common Englishman. How, again, will Government stop the mouths of the men, who belong to the middle classes, and constitute the back-bone of society? The truth is that by this measure Lord Lytton has incurred unpopularity without being able to fascinate them by his millifluous words. Another point worthy of consideration is, that the fitness or otherwise of the natives of India for admission into the Civil Service cannot be tested by the fitness or unfitness of the selected candidates.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
January 6th, 1880.

18. After expressing very nearly the same feelings as those noticed in preceding paragraphs on the subject of the newly constituted Civil Service, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*.

of the 6th January, remarks that this service differs from that bearing the same name, which was established by Sir George Campbell, in one important respect. Admission into Sir George Campbell's civil service required certain acquirements on the part of the candidates, but it is not necessary that those who might desire to enter Lord Lytton's civil service should be possessed of any qualifications, besides the three mentioned below:—(1) The selected candidate must be a fluent English speaker; (2) he must belong to some noble family; and, lastly, he must be a male. These are the only qualifications required.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

19. The same paper publishes no less than eight letters purporting to have been written by different correspondents, and asking the Editor's advice on points connected with the recent rules for admission into the Native Civil Service.

BHARAT MIHIR,
January 6th, 1880.

20. The *Bharat Mihir*, of the 6th January, remarks that Lord Lytton has not given the people of India the civil service which they wanted from him. They

would have been more grateful if the limit of age in the case of candidates desiring to compete in England had been raised to 22 years. The public in this country formerly did not know that Government would thus seek to beguile them by means of fireworks. What Lord Lytton has really done has been the creation of a service intermediate between the Covenanted Civil and the Subordinate Executive Services. He is entitled to the gratitude of the people for having taken up this subject and created certain appointments for their benefit; but he has caused them disappointment by giving them a civil service after having shorn it of its dignity and privileges.

BHARAT MIHIR.

21. The same paper does not see that Sir John Strachey was able

Sir John Strachey's speech on the Trade and Professions Tax Bill. to make out a case for the imposition of an income tax in his recent speech in the Legislative Council. What right has he to put on such a tax when the state of the finances does not require it? What was there to prevent his making the confession that the tax is necessary to meet the cost of the Afghan War?

BEHAR BANDHU,
January 7th, 1880.

22. On the subject of the Native Civil Service, the *Behar Bandhu*, of the 7th January, makes observations similar to those noticed in preceding paragraphs.

The Native Civil Service.

23. The *Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 7th January, contains a long article in which Lord Lytton is represented as dissuading the people of India from their

Lord Lytton's administration. attempts to criticise the policy of Government, which is so vastly superior to them in wisdom and intelligence. The Viceroy (who is called Indra) is described as being exceedingly angry with those English editors who have attacked the public measures of his administration in their papers, and as threatening them with a Press Act, to be known as Act X, similar to the Vernacular Press Act.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
January 7th, 1880.

24. The views of the *Prabháti*, of the 8th January, on the Native Civil Service are similar to those noticed in preceding paragraphs on the subject.

The Native Civil Service.

The Native Civil Service.

PRABHATI,
January 8th, 1880.

SADHARANI,
January 11th, 1880.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
January 12th, 1880.

25. The *Sádhárani*, of the 11th January, makes similar observations on the same subject.

26. Referring to the new arrangement in connection with money

orders, the *Navavibhákár*, of the 12th January,

Money Orders.

remarks that in two points it is open to objection.

First, it is not fair that a money order which might be unpresented

even after the expiration of two months from the date of lapsing, as described

in rule 10 of the rules, should be forfeited. This would occasion much loss

and hardship in cases where, through sickness or any similar cause, the delay

in presenting the money order might be occasioned. It would be better in such

cases if provision were made for payment thereof on the receipt of an extra

commission, or even gratuitously where the circumstances would justify

such a course. Secondly, the provisions of rule 16 will in practice be pro-

ductive of great confusion regarding the identity of the payee, and are

likely to lead to an increase of forgery on the part of the employés in post

offices. The Director-General is therefore asked to introduce the system

regarding the payment of money orders which so long used to obtain in the

treasuries.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

27. The same paper remarks that one of the chief causes of the
Decline of the Hindu race.

undoubted decline of the Hindu race at the present time is to be found in the prevalence

of the western civilization which has brought about mental degeneracy. A hundred years of British rule have not been favourable to the development of independence in the Hindus. Their originality and power of research have disappeared under the influence of the education that has been imparted to them, while their warlike and political aspirations have all been repressed. Even in engineering and in the work of education they are obliged to move in prescribed grooves.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 17th January 1880.

